

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

INCREASING THE ARMY.

It is remarkable how President Grant's favorite measures all look to the increase of the army and of the public expenditures. There is his San Domingo swindle, in connection with which he has concentrated half the navy around that island for use on the side of Baz in his civil war. If the job of annexation should be put through, we should have at once to raise and send out a force of twenty-five thousand men to fight the Haytiens and the Dominican rebels. Then here is Grant's Ku-klux bill, now before the House of Representatives. It is based on the assumption that a rebellion exists in the South, and, if it becomes a law, it will require a large and immediate increase of the army to execute its provisions.

If we are to have a suspension of the habeas corpus and the proclamation of martial law wherever there is a murder or a riot in that portion of the country, an addition of twenty thousand men to the army is the smallest number that will suffice to give effect to the Presidential decrees which this law will empower General Grant to issue. If Congress proves sufficiently subservient to enact this Ku-klux law at the dictation of the President, how can it refuse to give him the necessary means for carrying it into effect?

Are the people prepared for this? Do they believe that the Southern States are in rebellion against the National Government? Are they ready to raise and send into the field this new force of twenty thousand men for warlike operations, calling for lavish expenditures of money, carrying despotism and terror through ten States of the Union, and clothing Grant with larger powers than Lincoln was intrusted with when the North was resisting an armed Confederacy embracing ten millions of people?

Grant is plotting for a re-nomination. Greedy, unscrupulous, ignorant of the Constitution, and reckless of consequences, he courts power to accomplish his ends. He has pushed Congress to the verge of the precipice; but is it not time for the Republicans in the House of Representatives, before which this dangerous measure is pending, to pause and reflect whether their steps are tending? Fifteen or twenty Republicans in that body can defeat this unnecessary and unprecedented bill. Let them do this, and thus save their party by thwarting the machinations of a man who is ruining the organization which, in a confiding hour, intrusted him with the Presidency.

SHALL WE CARRY PENNSYLVANIA NEXT FALL? From the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer.

Shall we carry Pennsylvania next fall? This is a question which the coming State Convention must decide. Much, very much, will depend upon the character of the candidates. A mistake in the selection of our nominee for Auditor-General may easily convert all our fair prospects of success into assurances of defeat. The office of Auditor-General is one of decided importance, and the people of this State are just now in such a peculiar mood that some little thing in the political history or the personal character of the candidates may determine whether a Democrat or a Republican shall be elected.

The Democracy must put forward one of their very best men for Auditor-General. He must be no political hawk with a battered reputation. He must, above all things else, be a man of the most unquestioned and unquestionable integrity—a pure, honest, high-minded gentleman. Suppose, for instance, some man who has won for himself an unequal reputation in the State Legislature should be nominated? Does any one suppose he could be elected? For such a one it would be impossible to rally the Democratic party, and the many Republicans who are now ready to unite with us would be repelled and driven back into the ranks of that organization which they are disposed to abandon.

The character of their candidate for Auditor-General may very readily make a difference so far as the coming State election, and may, in the Presidential contest against us in advance. There must be no blunder committed in this important matter. Delegates must go to Harrisburg, for one, prepared to lay aside their personal preferences. No man should be voted for merely because he is a good fellow with a pleasant way of soliciting support. The fact that a man has been laying plans and pulling wires to secure the nomination for Auditor-General ought to be considered a very strong argument against him. The whole power of the national administration will be put forth, and money will be supplied in profusion to prevent a Democratic triumph. We do not despair of being able to achieve a glorious victory. We have it in our power to do so. We shall not lose hope or abate our confidence if the convention gives us the right kind of candidates for Auditor and Surveyor-General. Upon its action hang the hopes of the Democratic party in this State, and it may be throughout the country.

UNSHELLED CORN. From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our recommendation a few weeks ago of farm work for women has met, as we expected, unequalled approval from the classes best able to judge of its practicability; we mean the farmers themselves, and the agricultural press in the West, where the management of land by women is no novel experiment, but an every-day matter. The women in the cities, however, who profess to be starving for work, and who self-appointed spokesmen, find horns innumerable in the path. We are assailed by countless objections, the gist of which appears to be, that they have not the necessary land nor education to become truck-raisers, farmers, or florists. There is nothing for which we have more respect or tenderness than the timidity which assails a delicate woman in her first essay to earn her own livelihood; hence we suggested this special work as pre-eminently fitted to those who, while compelled to labor, preferred to keep about them the sheltering privacy of guarded home life. But modesty and want of energy differ in toto. The objec-

tions to out-door work have, so far, invariably come from women most anxious for a career which would ensure them publicity. The raising of potatoes and pot-herbs must forever, it appears, remain an inscrutable mystery to young girls who are fully competent to decide all problems, from the political economy of the Phœnicians to the Alabama claims. What professions or trades ladies of education are able to comprehend they, of course, are the best judges; but the amount of intelligence and culture possessed by the ordinary truck raisers for the New York markets does not appear to us unobtainable by them. We do not propose that they should take charge this spring of model farms or gigantic nurseries, but that, if they had two or three hundred dollars capital, should buy or rent a few acres and raise vegetables enough at least to keep their families in food. Any woman with ordinary common sense can plant potatoes as easily as pinkies, or rhubarb as roses. The largest fruit-growing establishment west of the Allegheny Mountains grew out of half-a-dozen seedling apple trees in a clergyman's back yard.

But the difficulty in the way of helping women to work now is that they are averse to the beginning with seedlings in any sort. The largeness of their claims blinds them. They are waiting for some great social convulsion which will lift them en masse into positions of place and profit, where they can work effectively and be liberally paid. They do not realize that if the famished sewing-woman had the right of suffrage to-morrow, it would not add a pound of beef to her larder. Her husband has had the ballot these hundred years, and he has not yet voted himself a full stomach or a coat to his back. Work with head or hands—steady, consistent, and always the best chance open now, as it has always been, for women as for men, and there is no need of crying aloud in the market-places to find it. The seedling apple tree is near every man or woman if they have energy and skill to find and dig about it and dung it. Out-door work we urge, with the approaching spring, as the most healthful, accessible, and remunerative. Our advice to every woman obliged to support herself is, first, leave the large cities. No matter what your employment, you will find less competition in the country or country towns, the rates of living cheaper, human sympathy warmer, and life itself healthful and higher. If you are a laboring woman, there are within an hour's ride of New York hundreds of farmers who are willing to pay good wages to honest servants, but yet cannot obtain them. While this is the case, and while the land is waiting to be tilled, we have less sympathy, probably, than is demanded of us for the pauper of the city. Secondly, we are told, is repugnant to the independence of most American women. But when in the next breath we are assured that twenty thousand women in New York must starve, or go into the brothels, we feel that independence is here accorded probably to an extreme. We have listened for years to the despairing cry, "Give us work or we die." We suggest planting potatoes, and are answered by a thousand feeble protests, "Where is an acre of ground to plant them in? and how should they find the train to take them to it? and who would tell them how many to put in a hill? and after they were grown, how would they discover the price per bushel?"

There is a Western story of a man who was too lazy to work, and whose neighbors, being tired of keeping him, determined to drown him. Meeting the squire, his pity was touched. "Set him down," he said; "I'll give him a load of corn to keep him alive." The squire, however, refused to do this, saying, "Shelled, Squire?" "No," the head dropper again, "Drive on, boys, then." The story has its own moral.

THE REVOLUTIONARY KU-KLUX BILL. From the N. Y. World.

Stripped of its husk, the bill which has been agreed on by the Republicans of the House is intended to accomplish these two objects:— First, to annul that provision of the Constitution which requires an application of the State authorities before the Federal Government can intervene to maintain order in a State. Secondly, to give the Federal Government the same jurisdiction over crimes committed in the States that it possesses, and has always exercised, over crimes committed in the forts and arsenals of the United States.

That this is a true description of the bill no person who reads it can dispute. Nor can any one be so ignorant of the country as to be history of the country for the eighty-two years since the organization of the Federal Government, as not to perceive that this bill proposes an innovation which would change the character of our institutions. It breaks down and obliterates the division and partition of powers which the Constitution established, and the legislation of eighty years has recognized, between the General Government and the Governments of the States. A proposition so startling and revolutionary would rouse and electrify the country even if it came in the shape of an amendment to the Constitution, because it would be an amendment that would subvert the fundamental principles on which the Constitution was established. It is infinitely more alarming when proposed as a mere act of Congress.

This dangerous bill professes in its title that it is "a bill to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States." But who, until now, ever supposed that the fourteenth amendment had any such dangerous scope? If it authorizes such legislation as the present bill proposes, it ought to have been in a form something like this:— "Section 1. Congress shall have power to extend the jurisdiction over crimes which the United States possess in the military forts to every part of the country. "Section 2. Congress shall have power to authorize the President to repress domestic violence in the States without an application from the State authorities in any case which he may wish to do. "Section 3. Congress may authorize the President, in his discretion, to put the States under martial law, suspend the habeas corpus within their limits, and thereby annul and set aside their State governments."

These are the things which the bill now pending in Congress proposes to do; and if they are in pursuance of the fourteenth amendment, that amendment is the most stupendous fraud ever palmed off upon a credulous and unsuspecting people. If such are its objects, why were they not avowed? Why did not the author, without scruple, with honest and intelligible clearness, its real aim and purposes? If its authors really meant to set aside and supersede the State governments, and establish martial law in their place, they should not have done it by an underhand subterfuge which nobody understood at the time, but by an explicit declaration of their real object. The fourteenth amendment, as the Republican party now interprets it, was like the famous wooden horse—a deceptive stratagem for smuggling into the Constitution the means for effecting its overthrow. The language of the amendment will bear no such construction, and it really grants to Congress no more power than its

language expresses. And all power not granted is, by the Constitution itself, "reserved to the States respectively and to the people."

Our political system is a little complex, but in its main outlines it is very intelligible. The fundamental idea of its partition of powers is, that all the external relations of the States are controlled by the General Government, and their internal affairs belong to the jurisdiction of their separate governments. Their relations with foreign powers and their mutual relations with each other, are regulated exclusively by the central authority, but the preservation of order and administration of justice within the States belonging exclusively to their several governments, without Federal intervention, except at their request on their own independent judgment of its necessity. This fundamental principle of the American Union has here been held and asserted by all our political parties as the sheet anchor of the Constitution, and was very well expressed by the National Republican Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln in 1860, in the following language:— "That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the full and complete enjoyment of the Union and endurance of our political fabric; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext is the gravest of crimes."

We do not make this quotation from the Republican platform for any such idle purpose as to exhibit the gross hypocrisy and glaring inconsistency of that party (which are too manifest for proof), but to show the unanimity and emphasis with which all our political parties have heretofore accepted that fundamental principle of our institutions which divides, by impassable lines, the authority of the Federal Government from the reserved rights of the States. From the day the Constitution was framed until now this broad line of demarcation has been regarded as the characteristic feature of our double system of government. (The following quotation (selected among hundreds of a similar tenor) from the "Federalist" exhibits the great lineaments of the Constitution as portrayed by its founders and authors while it was pending before the people awaiting their adoption:—"The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the Federal Government are few and defined. Those which remain in the State Governments are numerous and indefinite. The former will be exercised mainly on external objects, as war, peace, negotiation, and foreign commerce; with which last the power of taxation will, for the most part, be connected. The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the objects which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties, and properties of the people; and the internal order, improvement, and prosperity of the State."

Mr. Webster, twenty years before he was accused of Southern leanings, in his great speech against nullification in reply to Hayne, gave a similar description of the character of our double governments and the partition of powers between them:—"I admit," he said, "that it is a government of strictly limited powers; of enumerated, specified, particularized powers; and that whatsoever is not granted is withheld. Now where within the four corners of the Constitution, new amendments, and all is there an 'enumerated, specified, particularized' power to suppress domestic violence in a State without a previous application by the State authorities? We can point to the clause which confers jurisdiction in the forts; but who can lay his finger on a specified power to enlarge the same jurisdiction and convert the whole country into one vast fort? There is of course no such authority, and it cannot be usurped by Congress without a total subversion of the principles on which the Constitution is founded."

SOME NEGLECTED QUESTIONS. From the N. Y. Times.

In the ordinary course of nature, the public will have heard of San Domingo before long, and Senators Sumner and Schuyler are doing their best to hasten that happy day. Of course, these Senators would very soon find another anvil on which to "hammer away" at the President if San Domingo failed them; but anything would be welcome for a change. How many people in the country had the patience to read Mr. Sumner's enormous "oration" straight through? Life is too short for such feats. Everything now done by Mr. Sumner is on a prodigious scale. His recent productions are like that famous life of Burke's, concerning which Lord Macaulay said:—"Compared with the labor of reading through this work, all other labor, the labor of thieves on the tread-mill, of children in factories, of negroes in sugar plantations, is an agreeable recreation." And again the critic remarked:—"On every subject which the professor discusses he produces three times as many pages as another man, and one of his pages is as tedious as another man's three." If anybody says that these remarks cannot fairly be applied to Sumner's style, let that person read the Senator's great "effort" on San Domingo, without skipping, and then give us his revised opinion.

We believe that the generalty of people are sick and tired of these endless "efforts" on the San Domingo question, and would not be sorry to hear that the island had been swallowed up by an earthquake, so that it ceased to be an obstruction to all other public business. President Grant has taken the pains to make himself acquainted with the true facts about San Domingo, and he has formed an honest opinion that the acquisition of the island would be a great advantage to the United States. The opposition which has been encountered in this idea has doubtless strengthened his determination to carry it out, for tenacity of purpose has always been one of General Grant's best qualities. Still, it is not a quality which can invariably be depended on in the field of statesmanship, and since Mr. Sumner and his friends are making all this to-do about San Domingo—and let us never forget that the same Senator Sumner produced another tremendous "effort" in favor of purchasing Alaska, a barren ice-field compared with San Domingo—since, we say, Sumner and his friends are representing the President's desire to buy San Domingo as a crime worthy of impeachment, it would be a good stroke of policy to cut the ground from beneath their feet, and throw over the San Domingo project, at least until the people have had time to make themselves acquainted with all the facts concerning it.

Let the cry for annexation come from the people. If Senator Sumner's elaborate arguments in favor of purchasing Alaska were worth a straw, they apply to the acquisition of San Domingo with tenfold force. But Mr. Sumner is in opposition. He was in opposition to President Lincoln more than once, but "Father Abraham" was too shrewd for him, and never allowed himself to be caught at a disadvantage. If President Grant will let the San Domingo affair take its course, after the Commissioners have reported, he will consult

the interests of the Republican party, and perhaps break up the curious alliance between Senator Sumner and disappointed office-seekers.

It is surely time now that we heard something about civil service reform, and about a further reduction of taxation; and it is time, also, that our foremost men prepared for that systematic warfare upon political corruption, local and national, which is the great necessity of the day. In that issue we have a cause which would attract to us once more the undivided sympathies of all our old supporters. We want to see a Government conducted in all its departments on strictly honest principles—the aim and object of every department and every official being to guard the public interests. We want to see men appointed to office not because they possess political influence, but because they are men of proved character and capacity. These aims are quite practicable, and the Republican party is in a position to accomplish them, if it will only seriously address itself to the work. We ought to fight against political jobbery everywhere—that, in part, is our mission for the future. When shall we have a twenty-column speech from Mr. Sumner on that subject? Senator Schuyler has, of course, too many personal grievances to wipe off to pay much attention to the interests of the great body of the people; but unless some of the leading Republicans come out and construct a "programme," the basis of which shall be a crusade against corruption, wherever we find it, in our ranks or out of them, we shall very likely find that we are wastefully throwing away public confidence. Compare the qualifications of the Democrats for such a task with those of the Republicans. The Democrats are everywhere the same—they would do with the Federal administration precisely what they have done with New York. One of their papers the other day asked us to point out even some negative virtues of General Grant. Well, that was a modest request, and one easily complied with. General Grant, we may inform this Tammany questioner, is not an aider and abettor of thieves, as Governor Hoffman was when he signed the Erie bill. He has not bought, or even tried to bring, representatives of government into disrepute, as Hoffman has done in this State. What the Tammany crew have done in the city and State, they will do with the National Government whenever they get a chance. Democrats elsewhere may say that they will have nothing to do with Hoffman. Suppose they find that they cannot help themselves? Tammany's money and Tammany's agents will be wanted in the next Presidential canvass, and Tammany makes it a rule to give nothing for nothing. The Sweeneys, and the men who work for the Democratic government, take disrepute, as Hoffman has done in this State. What the Tammany crew have done in the city and State, they will do with the National Government whenever they get a chance. Democrats elsewhere may say that they will have nothing to do with Hoffman. Suppose they find that they cannot help themselves? Tammany's money and Tammany's agents will be wanted in the next Presidential canvass, and Tammany makes it a rule to give nothing for nothing. The Sweeneys, and the men who work for the Democratic government, take disrepute, as Hoffman has done in this State.

LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. The estate of GEORGE JONES, deceased. The said GEORGE JONES died testate, and the last will and testament of GEORGE JONES, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of the said appointment on TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the City of Philadelphia. JOHN P. YOUNG, Auditor.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting: We command you, as before we did, that you summon CHARLES SMITH, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. B. E. FLETCHER, Prothonotary.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE. All keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart are hereby notified that if they refuse or neglect to make application for license, and procure the same, within the time prescribed by law, and who continue to sell, will be promptly proceeded against, as required by the provisions of the Act of Assembly. FURMAN SHEPPARD, District Attorney.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 512, FIFTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871. The act of Assembly approved Feb. 25, 1859, requires that all keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for license in the month of March only. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced. Wm. A. W. M., No. 4, page 24, etc. And Clark you then and there this Honorable J. L. CLARK (L. E. HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia) the sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. B. E. FLETCHER, Prothonotary.

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THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS. Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line. "EXTRA" STEAMERS. ANGLO, AUSTRALIA, BRITANNIA, COLUMBIA, EUROPA, GUYANA, IOWA, KYRIAN, LITHANIA, IOWA, TYRAN, EUROPA, BRITANNIA, GUYANA, IOWA, KYRIAN, LITHANIA, IOWA, TYRAN. From Pier 20 North River, New York, at noon. Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—First Cabin, \$10 and \$15, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, \$150. Intermediate, \$25; steerage, \$25. Freight on goods, \$10 per ton, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation. Apply at the company's office to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN. FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANALS. TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. Leaving daily at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. The steam proprietors of this company will commence loading on the 5th of March. Freight in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded in any port free of commission. Freight taken on accommodating terms. Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 132 South DELAWARE AVENUE.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are authorized to issue through bills of lading to various points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company. ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. R. Co. PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR STEAMSHIP LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA. The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, April 4, at 3 A. M. The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, March 31. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route, given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKFORD, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reloaded at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA. The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 1, at 5 A. M. The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, April 1. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal ports in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida Steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines. SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C. The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, April 8, at 12 M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sunday, April 10. Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon North Carolina Railroad, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points. Freight for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route. Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing. JOHN F. OHL, Agent, No. 130 S. THIRD STREET.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR NEW YORK, SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON. INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium. For further particulars and rates apply to Company's office, Pier 35 East River, New York, or to JOHN F. OHL, Agent, No. 130 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

WHITE STAR LINE. OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, DUBLIN, &c. The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the largest in the world:— OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC, Captain Laidley. ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC, Captain Gaither. PACIFIC, Captain Perry. DEIATIC, Captain Gaither. These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort. Passenger accommodations unrivaled. Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets. Steerage, \$22, currency. Other rates as low as any first-class line. For further particulars apply to ISMAEL IRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER STREET, Liverpool, and No. 7 BROADWAY, New York, or to the company's office, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS sailing on the 25th of every month. NORTHAMPTON, Captain W. G. Stoddolph. SOUTHAMPTON, Captain L. T. Stoddolph. NORTH AMERICA, Captain R. M. Slocum. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, and other ports. For passage money of eight cents per passage, apply to W. M. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

FISHING TACKLE. TO SPORTSMEN. THE OLDEST FISHING TACKLE STORE IN THE CITY. (40 years established.) SAMUEL SPANG, No. 125 NORTH THIRD STREET. Just received direct from England, a full and varied assortment of FISHING TACKLE, as follows:— 1000 dozen Best English Trout Flies, to suit the season. A full supply of Fine English Trout Rods and Books. Best Savannah Fishing Rods, 25 to 30 ft. long. Also, a full supply of R. Hemming & Son's superior quality of Fish Hooks, Limerick & Kirby's, &c. etc. Best Knives, Forks, and Hair, Grass Lines of every description, and all kinds of Fishing Tackle. Seines made to order. Sole Importer (for 40 years) of the GENUINE HARKIN OIL. 8 tubs in a barrel.

CUMBERLAND NAILS. \$4'40 Per Keg. These Nails are known to be the best in the market. All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands. Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails. Also, a large assortment of the Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store of J. B. SHANNON, No. 1009 MARKET STREET.

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